

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Currently Amended) A computer implemented method of detecting an imminent collision comprising the steps of:

capturing and preprocessing imagery of a scene proximate a platform using an imaging device;

producing from the imagery a depth map using a depth map generator, wherein each pixel in the depth map has associated 3D position data;

performing at a collision detector the steps of tessellating the depth map into a number of patches and selecting a plurality of the patches of the depth map for processing, wherein said processing comprise classifying the selected plurality of patches of the depth map into a plurality of classes based on said 3D position data;

detecting a potential threat in the tessellated depth map during the processing of the selected plurality of the patches;

estimating the size of the detected potential threat;

estimating the position of the detected potential threat;

estimating the velocity of the detected potential threat;

performing a trajectory analysis of the detected potential threat using the estimated position and the estimated velocity; and

performing a collision prediction based on the trajectory analysis.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, further including determining if a collision is imminent based on the collision prediction and on the estimated size of the potential threat.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, further including filtering the estimated position and filtering the estimated velocity before performing trajectory analysis.

4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the filtering includes Kalman filtering.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein estimating the velocity of the detected potential threat includes the step of identifying 2-dimensional feature correspondences from imagery produced in different time frames.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5 wherein estimating the velocity of the detected potential threat further includes the step of obtaining 3D correspondences from the 2-dimensional feature correspondences and from the depth map.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6 wherein estimating the velocity of the detected potential threat further includes the step of estimating velocity using Random Sample Consensus.

8. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein said processing the selected plurality of patches further comprises:

fitting a plane to each patch of said selected plurality of the patches;

obtaining a normal vector to each plane,

said plurality of classes comprise one class representing the patches that are likely to represent a potential threat, another class representing the patches that possibly represent a potential threat, and another class representing the patches that are unlikely to represent a potential threat, wherein said classifying is based on the obtained normal vector for each patch ~~and on 3D positions of each patch.~~

9. (Original) The method of claim 8 further including the step of grouping patches that are likely to represent a potential threat together.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9 further including the step of creating a bounding box that represents a potential threat, wherein the bounding box is created in accord with the grouping of patches.

11. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 8 wherein detecting a potential threat in the tessellated depth map includes the steps of moving each patch after local tessellation to find the region of maximum ~~stereo~~ depth map data density near the original patch location, of discarding

a patch if the region of maximum stereo depth map data density does not meet a predetermined criterion, and adding the patch to the plurality of the patches if the patch density meets the predetermined criterion.

12. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein obtaining a normal vector includes the steps of calculating the third Eigen-vector of a matrix of patch values using a singular valued decomposition of the matrix, and then estimating the normal vector as the third Eigen-vector.

13. (Currently Amended) A collision detection system, comprising:

~~a stereo camera pair~~ an imaging device for providing imagery of a scene proximate a platform;

~~a stereo~~ an image preprocessor for preprocessing said imagery;

a depth map generator for producing a depth map from said preprocessed imagery, wherein each pixel in the depth map has associated 3D position data; and

a collision detector for tessellating the depth map into a number of patches, selecting a plurality of the patches of the depth map for processing, wherein said processing comprise classifying the selected plurality of patches of the depth map into a plurality of classes based on said 3D position data; detecting a potential threat in said tessellated depth map during the processing of the selected plurality of the patches,

wherein said collision detector estimates size, position, and velocity of said detected potential threat;

wherein said collision detector performs a trajectory analysis of said detected potential threat using said estimated position and said estimated velocity;

wherein said collision detector predicts a collision based on said trajectory analysis; and

wherein said collision detector determines if a collision is imminent based on said collision prediction and on said estimated size.

14. (Original) The system of claim 13, wherein said collision detector includes a filter for filtering image noise and outliers from said estimated position and from said estimated velocity before performing trajectory analysis.

15. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 13 wherein said collision detector estimates said by identifying 2-dimensional feature correspondences from imagery produced in different time frames and then obtains 3D correspondences of said 2-dimensional feature correspondences using said depth map.

16. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 13, further including a host vehicle, wherein said image preprocessor comprises a stereo image preprocessor and said imaging device comprises a stereo camera pair is mounted in fixed locations relative to said host vehicle .

17. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 13 wherein said collision detector detects the potential threat in the tessellated depth map by:

fitting a plane to the selected plurality of said patches;

obtaining normal vectors to said selected plurality of patches,

wherein said classifying is based on said normal vector for that patch ~~and on 3D positions of each patch~~, as likely to represent a potential threat, as possibly representing a potential threat, or as being unlikely to represent a potential threat; and

grouping patches that are likely to represent a potential threat together; and forming a bounding box around said potential threat based on said patch groupings.

18. (Previously Presented) The system of claim 17 wherein said collision detector searches each patch after tessellation to find a densest part of said patch, discards said patch if said patch density does not meet a predetermined criterion, and adds said patch to said plurality of patches if said patch density meets said predetermined criterion.

19. (Original) The system of claim 17 wherein obtaining normal vectors includes the steps of calculating for each patch a third Eigen-vector of a matrix of patch values using a singular valued decomposition of said matrix, and then estimating said normal vector as said third Eigen-vector.

20. (Currently Amended) A computer readable medium having stored thereon a plurality of instructions, the plurality of instruction including instructions which, when executed by a processor causes the processor to perform the steps comprising:

capturing and preprocessing an imagery of a scene proximate a platform;

producing from the imagery a depth map, wherein each pixel in the depth map has associated 3D position data;

tessellating the depth map into a number of patches and selecting a plurality of the patches of the depth map for processing, wherein said processing comprise classifying the selected plurality of patches of the depth map into a plurality of classes based on said 3D position data;

detecting a potential threat in the tessellated depth map during the processing of the selected plurality of the patches;

estimating the size of the detected potential threat;

estimating the position of the detected potential threat;

estimating the velocity of the detected potential threat;

performing a trajectory analysis of the detected potential threat using the estimated position and the estimated velocity; and

performing a collision prediction based on the trajectory analysis.

21. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 20 that further causes the processor to filter the estimated position and the estimated velocity before performing trajectory analysis.

22. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 20 that further causes the processor to determine the velocity by identifying 2-dimensional feature correspondences from imagery produced in different time frames.

23. (Previously Presented) The computer readable medium of claim 22 that further causes the processor to determine velocity by obtaining 3D correspondences from the 2-dimensional feature correspondences and from the depth map.

24. (Currently Amended) The computer readable medium of claim 20 that further causes the processor to detect the potential threat by the steps of:

fitting a plane to each patch of the selected plurality of patches;

obtaining a normal vector to each plane,

wherein said classifying is based on said normal vector for that patch and ~~on 3D positions of each patch~~, as likely to represent a potential threat, as possibly representing a potential threat, or as being unlikely to represent a potential threat.

25. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 24 that further controls a computer to group patches together that are likely to represent said potential threat.

26. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 25 that further causes the processor to create a bounding box that represents the potential threat, wherein the bounding box is created in accord with the patch groupings.

27. (Currently Amended) The computer readable medium of claim 20 that further causes the processor to detect a potential threat in said tessellated depth map by the steps of moving each patch after local tessellation to find the region of maximum ~~stereo~~ depth map data density near the original patch location, discarding said patch if the region of maximum ~~stereo~~ depth map data density does not meet a predetermined criterion, and adding said patch to said plurality of patches if said patch density meets said predetermined criterion.

28. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 20 that further causes the processor to obtain normal vectors by the steps of calculating for each patch a third Eigen-vector of a matrix of patch values using a singular valued decomposition of said matrix, and then estimating said normal vector as said third Eigen-vector.